REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

REVENUE YEAR 1891-92,

WITH

APPENDIX.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1893.

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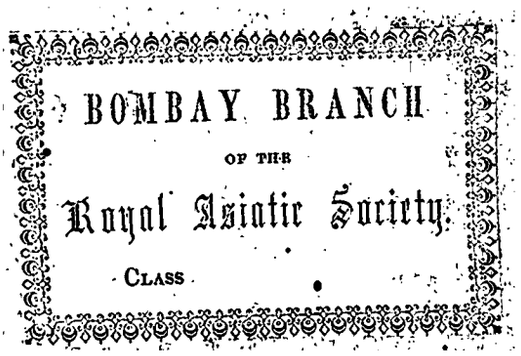

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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1893.

No. 6705 OF 1892.

FROM

A. D. CAREY, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
Bombay;

To

T. D. MACKENZIE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Camp Dharásna, 8th December 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the revenue year 1891-92, ending 31st July 1892. INTRODUCTION.

2. The bulk of the opium imported into Bombay is grown and manufactured in Native States in Málwa and Rájputána; and for its weighment and for the issue of the necessary passes, and the recovery of the pass-fees due thereon, Government have established scales and maintained offices at Ahmedabad and at the following places in Central India and Rájputána, *viz.*, Indore, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Jowra, Ajmere, Mándesar, Bhopal and Chitor. Opium passed at the Government scales is packed in chests, each containing 140¼ lbs., or in half chests containing each 70⅛ lbs. avoirdupois. SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. The manufacture of opium throughout the Presidency has been prohibited, and the importation of opium from Málwa has been restricted to certain specified routes. All consignments of opium imported into the Presidency are subjected on arrival to examination, and the transport of opium from place to place is permitted only under official passes, and the wholesale trade in the drug has been entirely separated from the retail trade.

4. During the year under report the modified minimum guaranteed vend system, under which the amount to be guaranteed was fixed by the Commissioner and not by competition, was in force in all the districts of the Presidency Proper except Khándesh and Bombay (where the terms for which the farms were held had not expired) and the five southern districts, where the consumption of opium being small, the old license fee system was retained. In Sind a system assimilating with the one in force in the rest of the Presidency, which was introduced in the previous year and was reported to have worked well, was continued in the year under report. Licenses for the retail sale of chandul and madat, which were issued separately from those carrying the right to sell opium, were sold as usual either by auction or by tender.

5. Agreements have been taken from all Native Chiefs in the Presidency with a view to secure their co-operation in effectually stopping the contraband traffic in opium. Under these agreements—

(1) The cultivation of the poppy has been prohibited in all Native States, except Baroda.

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SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

(2) Baroda has been permitted to grow the poppy and manufacture opium under a State monopoly, for consumption in its own territory and for export to China. The State has undertaken to assimilate its opium retail system and selling prices to those for the time being in force in adjoining British districts, and to prevent the introduction of Baroda opium into British territory, and into the territories of adjoining Native States.

(3) All other Native States have been required to supply themselves with opium for domestic consumption either from some British depôt or by direct importation from Málwa under regular passes, and to retail it to their subjects at prices not lower than the retail prices for the time being in force in British districts.

(4) All Native Chiefs are bound to exert themselves to prevent the introduction of untaxed opium into their territories.

(5) In return for the obligations undertaken, the States have been guaranteed the enjoyment of the privileges enumerated below so long as they faithfully carry out their agreements.

6. Baroda enjoys the whole of the revenue derivable under its State monopoly, and is, besides, allowed to import from Málwa, free of duty, whatever quantity of Málwa opium may be wanted for its home consumption. Cambay, Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha and the Rewa Kántha States are allowed a remission of the whole of the British duty levied on opium consumed within their limits; Cutch and Káthiáwár are allowed a similar remission to the extent of one-third; the Sátára Jághírdárs (including Bhor State, since transferred to the Poona Political Agency, and Jath and Daflápur States since transferred to the Kolhápur Political Agency) of one-tenth; and all other States of one-fifth of the duty. Special compensation has also been granted in all cases in which any loss of the opium revenue formerly enjoyed by Chiefs was found to have been caused by the new arrangements.

7. No change has been made during the year under report either in the number or location of the scales for the weighment of opium, in the system of administration, or in the rates of duty which were, for opium intended for export to China and other foreign countries Rs. 600, and for opium imported for local consumption in the Bombay Presidency Rs. 700 per chest, the rates levied at the scales at Ajmere being as usual Rs. 25 per chest higher in each case.

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.

Total exports from Agencies and duty realizations.

8. The following statement shows the number of chests weighed and passed at the scales for export to different parts of India, and the amount of duty levied thereon in 1891-92 and in the previous year:—

For Export to	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras Presidency	505½	3,53,850	504½	3,53,150
Nizám's territory	302	2,11,400	391½	2,74,050
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	283	1,98,100	265	1,85,500
Mysore (duty-free)	20	.....	20	.....
Coorg (do.)	½	.....	¾	.....
Bombay Presidency	30,086	1,80,81,600	31,109½	1,86,98,500
Do. (duty free)	236	.....	279	.....
Total ...	31,433	1,88,44,950	32,570¼	1,95,11,200

STATISTICS.

Exports to places outside the Presidency.

9. The exports to places outside the Bombay Presidency during the year under report amounted to 1,181¾ chests, and the duty realizations to Rs. 8,12,700 as against 1,111 chests exported and Rs. 7,63,350, realized in 1890-91. As remarked in previous reports, these exports and realizations are not included in the accounts of this Presidency, and are only incidentally mentioned, in order to show the total amount of work done at the Opium Agencies connected with the Bombay Opium Department.

Exports from Agencies to Bombay and other places in the Presidency.

10. During the year under report, 31,109½ chests of opium were exported from the Agencies to Bombay and other places in this Presidency on payment of duty, being more than the exports in the previous year by 1,023½ chests. The quantity of opium imported free of duty under special passes, for consumption in Native States entitled to full remission, was 279 chests as compared with 236 in 1890-91. The total increase in the exports from Agencies to Bombay and other places in the Presidency, aggregating 1,066½ chests, is due chiefly to the smaller stocks held at the Bombay warehouse at the commencement of the year and a slight activity in the trade with China which will be noticed further on.

Exports from Ajmere and other Agencies.

11. As in several previous years, there were no exports from the Ajmere Agency during the year under report. The exports from Chitor, Jowra and Mandesar increased during the year under report by 431, 204½ and 1,424 chests, respectively, while the exports from Indore, Ratlam and Bhopal decreased by 341½, 362½ and 180½ chests, respectively. The decreases at the other Agencies were small.

Opium passed from Ahmedabad scales.

12. No Baroda opium was brought to the Ahmedabad scales during the year under report. From Dungarpur were brought 75½ chests, of which 66 were under duty-paid and 9½ under duty-free passes, the latter for consumption in the Native States in the Mahi Kántha. The importations in the previous year were 98½ chests.

Duty realizations on exports from scales.

13. The pass-fee or duty payable on exports from the Agencies in Málwa to places in the Bombay Presidency is levied at the scales in the form of hundis drawn on Bombay, and payable at six days' sight. The hundis must be cashed before the consignee can obtain delivery of the opium. At the Ajmere Agency the duty must be paid in cash or by hundi payable at sight, drawn on Bombay, while at Ahmedabad only cash or hundis payable at sight at the Bank of Bombay are accepted. The amount of duty levied under these rules on the opium exported from the several Agencies to Bombay and other places within the Presidency was Rs. 1,86,98,500 for the year under report as compared with Rs. 1,80,81,600 for the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,16,900.

14. The number of chests exported from the scales to places in the Bombay Presidency at each rate of duty during the two years 1890-91 and 1891-92 and the duty paid in cash or by hundis, are noted below:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.		Rs.
At Rs. 700 per chest ...	300	2,10,000	328	2,29,600
„ ,600 „ ...	29,786	1,78,71,600	30,781½	1,84,68,900
	30,086	1,80,81,600	31,109½	1,86,98,500

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.

Actual imports into Bombay and actual duty realizations.

15. The number of chests of duty-paid opium actually imported into the Presidency, and the amount of duty actually realized by encashment of hundis, and brought to account during the year under report, were 30,848½ chests and Rs. 1,85,37,250. The difference between these figures and the statistics of exports from, and the duty levied at, the scales, in the preceding paragraph, is explained below :—

	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.
Chests passed and duty levied at the scales in 1891-92	31,109½	1,86,98,500
Deduct—Number which had not arrived in Bombay before the close of the year, including—		
(*a*) Chests on which duty was realized within the year ...	...	.....
(*b*) Chests on which duty was not realized within the year ...	297½	1,78,650
	30,812	1,85,19,850
Add—Chests passed at the scales in 1890-91 which arrived in Bombay in 1891-92, including—		
(*a*) Chests on which duty was realized in 1890-91	10	.....
(*b*) Chests on which duty was realized in 1891-92	26½	17,400
Number of chests which actually arrived and the duty actually realized in Bombay in 1891-92	30,848½	1,85,37,250

16. The following statement shows the number of opium chests passed and the amount of duty levied at the scales, and the number of chests which arrived and the amount of duty actually realized in Bombay, together with the amount of differential duty levied on opium sold in Bombay for home consumption in each of the three years 1889-90, 1890-91 and 1891-92. The annual averages of each period of three years ending respectively in 1882-83, 1885-86 and 1888-89 are also given for comparison :—

Years.	Chests cleared and Duty levied at the Scales.			Chests arrived and Duty realized in Bombay.				
	Number of Chests.		Amount of Duty levied.	Number of Chests.		Amount of duty realized.	Amount of differential Duty realized.	Total amount of Duty realized.
	Duty-paid.	Duty-free.		Duty-paid.	Duty-free.			
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Annual average of three years ending 1882-83...	36,339½	57½	2,47,73,096	36,158	57½	2,46,91,854	...	2,46,91,854
Ditto 1885-86...	40,746	87½	2,64,99,050	40,507	87½	2,63,10,867	59,010	2,63,69,877
Ditto 1888-89...	36,127	132	2,35,02,742	36,596	132	2,38,02,550	59,222	2,38,61,772
In 1889-90	28,841½	133	1,86,47,375	28,835½	133	1,86,56,125	75,635	1,87,31,760
„ 1890-91	30,086	236	1,80,81,600	30,079½	236	1,80,69,450	1,20,783	1,81,90,233
„ 1891-92	31,109½	279	1,86,98,500	30,848½	279	1,85,37,250	1,22,720	1,86,59,970

17. The total number of chests actually imported into the Bombay Presidency during the year under report, including those passed free of duty, was 31,127½ as against 30,315½ in 1890-91, showing an increase of 812 chests. There is an increase in duty realizations amounting to Rs. 4,69,737.

18. Of the 31,127½ chests imported, 30,507 were brought to Bombay and lodged in the Government Central Warehouse. The remaining 620½ chests, including the 279 chests imported free of duty by Native States and 341½ chests imported for home consumption on payment of duty at the rate of Rs. 700 per chest by opium farmers in the British districts and in Native States entitled to partial or full remission of duty, were conveyed direct to their destinations in the Native States and Collectorates concerned, as noted below :—

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.
Imports by Native States and farmers of British Districts under duty-paid and duty-free passes.

Duty-paid, at Rs. 700 per Chest.		Duty-free.	
	Chests.		Chests.
Bánsda	1	Pálanpur	64
Káthiáwár	205	Mahi Kántha	43
Rewa Kántha	2½	Rewa Kántha	29
Ahmedabad	74	Cambay	13
Kaira	34	Baroda	130
Panch Mahás	2		
Ahmednagar	4	Total ...	279
Khándesh	6		
Broach	2		
Poona	5	Add duty-paid	341½
Sholápur	6		
Total ...	341½	Grand Total ...	620½

19. The warehouse account for the year 1891-92 is given below :— Bombay Central Warehouse Account.

	Chests.		
Book balance on 31st July 1891	366		
Add—the excess discovered on stock being taken at the end of the year 1890-91—*vide* paragraph 20 of the Administration Report for that year	15		
Actual stock on 1st August 1891	381		
Imported during the year under report	30,507		
Returned from China	9		
Total Stock ...	30,897		
Exported to China	29,122		
Do. to Zánzibár and other African ports	15½		
Do. to Cochin and Allepey	51		
Do. to Trieste	1		
Do. to Brindisi	1		
Sold for home consumption—			
(*a*) To Native Chiefs of—	Chests.		
Dharampur	1		
Bhor	½		
Phaltan	3		
Cutch	45		
Káthiáwár	50½		
Cambay	3		
Rewa Kántha	10½		
		113½	
(*b*) To licensed opium vendors of—			
Bombay	134		
Ahmedabad	60½		
Kaira	77		
Panch Mahás	22		
Broach	68		
Surat	27		
Thána	8		
Násik	36		
Khándesh	98		
Ahmednagar	70		
Poona	53		
Sholápur	45		
Sátára	28½		
Kolába	5		
		732	
(*c*) To Government for supply of depôts ...		377	
(*d*) To Government, being equivalent of 639 lbs. and 20 tolás of touch ...		8	
			1,230½
Total disposed of ...			30,421
Book Balance on 31st July 1892 ...			476
Total ...			30,897

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.

Bombay Central Warehouse Account.

20. On stock being taken at the end of the year under report, the balance of opium actually found in the warehouse was 482 chests, 130 lbs., and 5 tolás or 6 chests, 130 lbs., and 5 tolás in excess of the book balance, which is equal to an average gain of 1 tola and 46 grains per chest. This excess may be attributed to 90 per cent. of the opium imported during the year being old and ordinary, while 10 per cent. of it was new. Full explanation as to how the excess occurs in the case of old opium has been given in previous reports.

DISTRIBUTION.

EXPORTS TO CHINA.

21. As regards the distribution of opium from the warehouse, the exports to China, as usual, stand first in the list. The increased production of opium in China itself in recent years, its improved quality and the cheapness of the indigenous drug as compared with the Indian opium owing to inequality in the incidence of taxation, have contributed to a gradual decrease in the number of chests of opium annually exported from Bombay to China. The reduction of Rs. 50 per chest in the rate of duty made towards the end of 1889-90, though it had the effect of arresting further decline in the trade, did not improve the trade in Málwa opium in the following year, owing, it is alleged, to the China merchants not indenting on their Bombay constituents for large quantities till the stocks of opium on their hands which had paid duty at the higher rate were disposed of. Some improvement is noticeable during the year under report, the exports having increased by 750 chests as compared with the exports of the year 1889-90, though they were far below the exports of any of the previous years since 1883-84.

	Chests.
1883-84	39,763½
1884-85	39,819
1885-86	37,173
1886-87	37,838
1887-88	36,353
1888-89	29,777½
1889-90	28,372
1890-91	28,415
1891-92	29,122

Opium prices in China, Bombay and Calcutta.

22. The following statement shows the prices of opium ruling in the Bombay market in each month of the two years 1890-91 and 1891-92 contrasted with the prices quoted for similar opium in the principal China markets of Hongkong and Shanghai and in the Calcutta market:—

	1890-91.								1891-92.							
	Bombay Market.		China Market.				Calcutta Market. (a)		Bombay Market.		China Market.				Calcutta Market. (a)	
			Hongkong.		Shanghai.						Hongkong.		Shanghai.			
	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	Patna.	Benares.	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	Patna.	Benares.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August	1,084	1,126	1,170	1,217	1,151	1,259	1,052	1,043	1,103	1,171	1,135	1,201	1 139	1,223	1,064	1,033
September	1,101	1,151	1,155	1,216	1,184	1,292	1,055	1,033	1,105	1,168	1,144	1,221	1,160	1,220	1,078	1,033
October	1,106	1,159	1,140	1,192	1,191	1,264	1,052	1,010	1,097	1,168	1,131	1,216	1,150	1,225	1,078	1,019
November	1,088	1,157	1,134	1,184	1,160	1,259	1,055	1,026	1,129	1,173	1,126	1,221	1,148	1,232	1,073	1,014
December	1,078	1,153	1,128	1,181	1,132	1,240	1,064	1,022	1,104	1,176	1,124	1,218	1,145	1,232	1,066	1,015
January...	1,060	1,148	1,105	1,158	1,174	1,195	1,044	1,013	1,093	1,168	1,124	1,214	1,152	1,231	1,078	1,017
February	1,082	1,152	1,090	1,171	1,103	1,202	1,026	986	1,106	1,166	1,135	1,222	1,163	1,245	1,138	1,099
March	1,102	1,163	1,091	1,185	1,101	1,216	1,026	985	1,096	1,178	1,152	1,234	1,172	1,263	1,170	1,149
April	1,109	1,163	1,096	1,190	1,106	1,227	1,035	994	1,096	1,188	1,150	1,233	1,163	1,254	1,138	1,083
May	1,108	1,180	1,099	1,194	1,111	1,270	1,059	1,039	1,125	1,207	1,156	1,242	1,192	1,280	1,201	1,134
June	1,122	1,182	1,116	1,196	1,135	1,261	1,072	1,062	1,152	1,208	1,168	1,257	1,213	1,288	1,225	1,169
July	1,111	1,178	1,127	1,201	1,134	1,238	1,071	1,046	1,182	1,225	1,211	1,273	1,245	1,303	1,270	1,262
Average ...	1,096	1,159	1,121	1,190	1,135	1,244	1,051	1,024	1,116	1,183	1,146	1,229	1,170	1,250	1,132	1,086

(a) *Note.*—In Calcutta, opium of two seasons is not in the market at the same time and therefore there is only one price for each of the two varieties (Behar and Benares) of opium sold at Government sales.

23. The average prices of opium in the Bombay market during the year under report were Rs. 1,116 per chest for new opium and Rs. 1,183 per chest for old opium. The average prices ruling in the previous year were Rs. 1,096 and Rs. 1,159 per

chest for new and old opium respectively. The average market prices which include the duty paid at the scales rose by about Rs. 20 per chest as compared with the previous year.

DISTRIBUTION

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Exports to Foreign countries and to Ports in other Presidencies.

24. The exports to African ports in 1891-92 were 15½ chests as compared with 13 chests in the previous year. One chest was sent to Trieste and one to Brindisi. Cochin and Allepey imported 51 chests from Bombay as compared with 56 chests in the previous year.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

25. The remaining 1,230½ chests were sold for consumption in the Bombay Presidency, as under:—

Wholesale transactions.

(*a*) to Government 385 chests for the supply of their depôts, from which opium is issued to Native States and to licensed retailers in British districts;

(*b*) to British opium farmers 732 chests;

(*c*) to Native Chiefs 113½ chests.

26. These 1,230½ chests are in addition to the 620½ chests mentioned above, paragraph 18, as having been imported direct by British opium farmers and Native States without passing through the accounts of the Bombay Central Warehouse.

27. The year's stock for home consumption in British districts and Native States throughout the Bombay Presidency, was 1,721 chests as compared with 1,669½ chests in 1890-91. The State of Baroda consumes opium manufactured locally, and the accounts for this are presented separately further on in this report. The State, however, imported from Málwa, under duty-free passes, 70 chests in 1890-91 and 130 chests in 1891-92.

28. The standard of weight adopted in retailing opium and in keeping the opium accounts at Government depôts, and those rendered by farmers and Native States throughout the Presidency, is pounds, tolas and grains, each pound containing 40 tolas, and each tola 180 grains. The accounts submitted below are according to this standard.

Government stock and purchases.

29. As already stated, Government bought during the year under report 385 chests, the price paid for which amounted to Rs. 4,79,602. The weight of the opium brought to account was 51,953 lbs. In addition to this 18 lbs. were purchased locally for Rs. 178. The aggregate purchases during the year were thus 51,971 lbs. at a cost of Rs. 4,79,780, showing an average rate of Rs. 9-3-8 per lb. as against the average of Rs. 9-2-0 for purchases in the previous year. The balance in the depôts at the commencement of the year was 27,839 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,55,606. The total stock for the year thus amounted to 79,810 lbs. of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,35,386, giving an average cost of Rs. 9-3-5 per lb. as against Rs. 9-2-7 in the previous year.

Government issue rate.

30. Opium was issued from the depôts during the year under report at the uniform rate of Rs. 10 per lb. up to the 31st March last, after which date the rate was reduced to Rs. 9-12-0 in the Presidency Proper only, consequent on the decline of the price in the market. This price has, however, since risen and the question of again increasing the rate so as to save Government from loss is engaging my attention. Cost price only was charged to Native States for whole and half chests indented for by them from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Issues from Government depôts.

31. The issues from the Government depôts during the year under report were 49,006 lbs., of which 23,997 lbs. were supplied to British licensed retailers, 146 lbs. to the Medical Storekeeper and 24,863 lbs. were sold to Native Chiefs. The price realised for the opium amounted to Rs. 4,87,489 of which Rs. 61,939, were adjusted by credit to sale-proceeds and debit to "Refunds and Drawbacks"

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

Issues from Government depôts.

on account of remission of pass-fees in favour of the Native Chiefs to whom the opium was supplied. The prime cost of the opium sold was Rs. 4,47,856, so that a profit of Rs. 39,634 was made on the sales. From this profit should be deducted the value (Rs. 3,178) of 345 lbs. of opium written off as loss from dryage and wastage in the depôts, the charges amounting to Rs. 8,662 incurred on account of the transport of opium from Bombay to up-country depôts, and Rs. 2,050 on account of the maintenance of the Government depôts at Sádra in the Mahi Kántha and at Pálanpur, from which opium is issued to Native Chiefs free of duty and from which no revenue is derived by Government. The net profit is thus reduced to Rs. 25,744.

Closing balance.

32. Deducting the issues and the loss by dryage, above referred to, from the opening balance and purchases, there remained in stock in the Government depôts at the end of the year a balance of 30,459 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 2,84,352.

RETAIL TRANSACTIONS.

BRITISH DISTRICTS.

Quantities placed on sale.

33. Turning now to the retail transactions of the year and commencing with British districts, the total quantity of opium which was placed on sale at the shops, exclusive of unsold stocks taken over at the beginning of the year by the incoming from the outgoing licensees, which do not pass through the Government accounts, was as under:—

	Lbs.
Issued from Government depôts, as per paragraph 31	23,997
Imported by licensees from Málwa, as per paragraph 18 ... Chests 133=	18,103
Purchased by licensees in Bombay market, as per paragraph 19... Chests 732=	99,633
Total ...	141,733

Quantities sold.

34. The quantities which actually passed into consumption during the year under report in each British district are shown in the subjoined table, in contrast with the licit sales in the year 1890-91 :—

Names of Districts.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Opium sold in crude state.	Opium used in the manufacture of Chandul and Madat.	Total.	Opium sold in crude state.	Opium used in the manufacture of Chandul and Madat.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	15,459	4,307	19,766	15,352	4,502	19,854
Ahmedabad	18,984	116	19,100	18,168	206	18,374
Kaira	11,398	...	11,398	12,818	...	12,818
Panch Mahâls	2,848	...	2,848	3,197	...	3,197
Broach	7,628	76	7,704	8,613	80	8,693
Surat	3,016	124	3,140	3,147	103	3,250
Thána	1,265	120	1,385	1,210	122	1,332
Khándesh	14,077	639	14,716	14,636	523	15,159
Násik	5,426	40	5,466	5,291	40	5,331
Ahmednagar	10,008	32	10,040	10,015	30	10,045
Poona	8,648	255	8,903	8,717	286	9,003
Sholápur	6,735	135	6,870	6,818	143	6,961
Sátára	4,388	...	4,388	4,397	...	4,397
Belgaum	678	76	754	637	87	724
Dhárwár	546	159	705	515	181	696
Bijápur	290	59	349	293	74	367
Kánara	137	...	137	138	...	138
Ratnágiri	271	...	271	271	...	271
Kolába	651	...	651	637	...	637
Karáchi	4,446	123	4,569	4,802	102	4,904
Hyderabad	9,952	88	10,040	10,804	122	10,926
Shikárpur	2,715	200	2,915	3,207	206	3,413
Aden	118	26	144	119	29	148
Total ...	1,29,684	6,575	136,259	1,33,802	6,836	140,638

Fluctuations in sales.

The foregoing figures show that the sales of crude opium increased by 4,118 lbs., and those of opium in preparations by 261 lbs.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

BRITISH DISTRICTS.

35. The actual sales, exclusive of quantities used for chandul and madat, in the several districts in which the farms were sold on the minimum guaranteed vend system, are compared below with the quantities guaranteed in each case and with the corresponding figures for the preceding three years :— Actual sales exclusive of quantities used for chandul and madat.

Districts.	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Minimum guaranteed vend	Actual sales.	Minimum guaranteed vend.	Actual sales.	Minimum guaranteed vend.	Actual sales.	Minimum guaranteed vend.	Actual sales.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	16,200	17,176	16,200	15,875	15,120	15,022	15,120	15,206
Ahmedabad ...	27,744	28,682	27,744	29,168	22,561	18,984	18,200	18,168
Kaira	14,700	13,730	14,700	17,898	13,500	11,397	13,000	12,818
Panch Mahals ...	2,350	2,349	2,500	2,895	2,800	2,848	2,750	3,197
Broach	12,492	9,764	12,492	11,643	11,500	7,550	10,000	8,502
Surat	4,620	3,594	4,620	4,061	4,620	3,015	3,700	3,147
Thána	1,655	1,250	1,500	1,236	1,250	1,264	1,250	1,210
Násik	6,972	5,468	6,972	5,092	5,550	5,426	5,300	5,291
Khándesh	...	...	16,872	13,008	16,872	14,077	16,872	14,636
Ahmednagar ...	10,392	10,132	10,392	10,321	10,000	10,008	10,000	10,015
Poona	9,972	8,242	9,972	8,567	8,500	8,648	8,500	8,717
Sholápur	8,232	6,294	8,232	7,792	7,200	6,735	6,775	6,818
Sátára	4,511	4,504	4,511	4,434	4,400	4,388	4,400	4,397
Kolába	700	696	600	621	600	651	625	637
Karáchi	6,732	4,371	7,440	4,760	4,500	4,446	4,805	4,802
Hyderabad	12,955	9,749	11,951	10,616	9,876	9,952	10,896	10,804
Shikárpur	4,401	2,413	4,165	2,982	2,719	2,715	3,060	3,207

Fluctuations in sales. Bombay.

36. As stated in the last report, the opium farm in Bombay was renewed to the old farmer for a further period of three years from 1st August 1890 on a reduced guarantee. The year under report is the second year of the new farm. In the first year there was a falling off of 853 lbs. in the sales, following on a decrease of 1,301 lbs. in the previous year. This was no doubt due to the existence of the system of smuggling, referred to in the report for the year 1889-90. The temporary detective establishment sanctioned for the year 1890-91 was, under renewed sanction, employed during the year under report. It is by no means easy to prevent the entry of smuggled opium into a city like Bombay, where numerous trains arrive at all hours, and it is still less easy to find the smuggled opium when once it has been brought into the city. The amount, however, of licit opium sold in the year under report increased by 184 lbs.

Thána and Kolába.

37. The consumption of opium in the districts of Thána and Kolába is not large. There was a decrease of 54 lbs. in the former and of 14 lbs. in the latter district. The fluctuations in the sales of licit opium in the districts of Surat, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára are trifling and do not call for any special explanation.

Surat, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára.

Ahmedabad.

38. Of the remaining districts Ahmedabad is the only district, which shows a decrease exceeding 4 per cent. in the sales of licit opium during the year under report as compared with the sales of the previous year. The smuggling of opium sold from the licensed shops in the tálukas of Gogha and Dhandhuka of the Ahmedabad District, into Káthiáwár had attracted the attention of this office for some time past, and orders were issued to limit the quantities of opium transported under permits to the shops in those tálukas to what may be required for the residents of those tálukas. The actual sales of the farmer consequently decreased.

Other districts.

39. All other districts show increases as shown in the margin. For an explanation of the large increase in the sales of the Kaira District, I beg to invite reference to the remarks contained in paragraph 46 of the report for the year 1890-91. The farmer for the triennial period which ended on 31st July 1890, having had to pay large deficiency penalties in the first two years of his contract, effected large

	Lbs.
Kaira... ...	1,421
Panch Mahals.	349
Broach ...	952
Khándesh ...	559
Karáchi ...	356
Hyderabad ...	852
Shikárpur ...	492

DISTRIBUTION.
HOME CONSUMPTION.
BRITISH DISTRICTS.
Actual Sales, &c.

forced sales in the third year and in consequence the licit sales of the following year (1890-91) fell off considerably. The increase noticeable for the year under report is thus nominal. The improvement in the sales of the districts of the Panch Mahâls and Broach would appear to be due to the competition between the licensed retailers of opium on the British-Gáikwádi frontier being not so keen as before.

40. The year under report was the third year of the period for which the opium farm of the Khándesh District was disposed of on the minimum guaranteed vend system for the first time from 1st August 1889. Although the sales show progressive increase, in none of the three years did they exceed the minimum guaranteed vend.

41. The system of opium administration in Sind was, as remarked in previous reports, revised on 1st August 1890. The introduction of the new system affected the sales in the first year, but the system being better understood, the sales, last year, increased throughout the Province.

NATIVE STATES SUPPLIED THROUGH GOVERNMENT.

42. In discussing the transactions in the Native States under the Bombay Presidency, I follow the plan adopted in the last report, *viz.*, to begin with those States whose supplies are obtained through the British Government, and have been included in the total Government stock receipts accounted for above, paragraph 25, leaving Baroda, which grows its own opium both for export and for home consumption, to be dealt with separately.

Quantities supplied.

43. The total quantities indented for by Native States during the year under report, according to the figures given in paragraphs 18, 19, and 31, are shown below, together with the corresponding totals for 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

Name of State or Political Agency.	From Malwa.				From Bombay.				Issued from Government Local Depôt.	Total, 1891-92.	Corresponding totals for	
	Imported free of duty.		Imported on payment of duty.		Purchased in the market.		Issued from the Government main depôt.				1889-90.	1890-91.
	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Baroda	130	17,694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,694	...	9,528
Cutch	...	...	...	...	45	6,125	...	...	...	6,125	12,250	9,528
Káthiáwár	...	...	205	27,903	50½	6,874	...	...	13,955	48,732	48,152	47,948
Pálanpur	64	8,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,164	13,875	11,840	13,021
Mahi Kántha	43	5,853	...	...	...	...	2½	340	2,404	8,597	9,855	9,932
Rewa Kántha	29	3,947	2½	340	10½	1,429	...	...	...	5,716	5,921	5,989
Cambay	13	1,770	...	...	3	408	...	...	...	2,178	2,994	3,130
All other States	...	...	1	136	4½	612	3½	476	2,524	3,748	2,876	2,976
Total for 1891-92 ...	279	37,975	208½	28,379	113½	15,448	6	816	24,047	1,06,665	93,888	1,02,052
Corresponding totals for 1889-90.	133	18,103	147½	20,076	166½	22,662	6	816	32,231	93,888	...	...
Corresponding totals for 1890-91.	236	32,122	186½	25,385	145½	19,804	5	680	24,051	1,02,052	...	...

Quantities sold.

44. The information available as to the quantities sold out of these stocks is furnished in the accounts rendered by the Darbárs concerned, and these I present below, premising that any differences between the quantities indented for as shown above and those actually credited in the accounts are due to the circumstance that purchases made at the end of one year sometimes do not appear in the Darbár accounts till after the beginning of the next year.

Cutch opium accounts.

45. The licit sales in Cutch are compared in the subjoined abstract with the sales in 1889-90, 1890-91, and the average of the three years ending 1888-89 :—

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

NATIVE STATES SUPPLIED THROUGH GOVERNMENT.

Quantities sold.

Cutch.

	Average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year	2,977	2,511	3,945	4,413
Imported during the year ...	9,987	12,600	9,800	6,300
Confiscated opium	176	49	3	46
Total Stock ...	13,140	15,160	13,748	10,759
Issued to licensed retailers and used for private consumption of the Darbár.	9,917	10,880	9,098	8,155
Dryage	324	335	237	149
Stock on hand at the end of the year.	2,899	3,945	4,413	2,455
Total ...	13,140	15,160	13,748	10,759

46. There is again a large falling off in the licit consumption in this State amounting to 943 lbs. as compared with the previous year. The number of convictions was, however, larger than as in the previous year.

47. The accounts furnished by the States and Chiefs in Káthiáwár are summarized below :— Káthiáwár.

	Annual average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year	10,065	8,009	9,007	9,270
Imported by direct purchase in Bombay and Málwa	32,417	28,175	33,211	33,960
Purchased from Rájkot Depôt ...	14,634	20,046	14,940	13,955
Confiscated opium	231	27	142	69
Excess found in stock on re-weighment	9	...	2	10
Total Stock ...	57,356	56,257	57,302	57,264
Sold to public or licensed retailers and used for private consumption of the Darbárs	47,833	46,863	47,730	47,099
Loss from dryage	360	387	302	364
Stock on hand at the end of the year.	9,163	9,007	9,270	9,801
Total of sales, Loss and Balance ...	57,356	56,257	57,302	57,264

48. The following statement shows the licit sales in each main division of Káthiáwár. Details as regards some of the principal Native States comprised in each division are also given in the statement :— Licit sales in each main division of Káthiáwár.

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.
NATIVE STATES.
Licit sales in each main division of Káthiáwár.

Names of Divisions and States.	Annual average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Jhálávád—				
Dhrángadhra	1,759	1,447	1,454	1,331
Vánkáner	464	501	485	501
Limbdi	80	249	169	858
Wadhwán (including Wadhwán, Thána and Civil Station) ...	1,146	873	1,064	1,011
Lakhtar	211	157	200	241
Bajána	473	322	300	238
Other States	2,959	3,595	3,399	3,087
Total	7,092	7,144	7,071	7,267
Sorath—				
Junágad	7,587	7,180	6,731	6,801
Porbandar	1,245	1,329	1,223	1,151
Jáfrábád	196	189	214	244
Other States	5,407	5,328	5,318	4,702
Total ...	14,435	14,026	13,486	12,898
Hálár—				
Navánagar	5,012	5,163	4,734	4,562
Morvi	1,358	1,603	1,270	1,283
Gondal	2,526	2,836	2,725	2,602
Dhrol	444	465	492	614
Rájkot (including Civil Station)	2,201	1,754	1,934	2,405
Other States	4,494	3,921	4,079	3,633
Total ...	16,035	15,802	15,234	15,099
Gohelvád—				
Bhávnagar	7,663	7,492	9,727	8,724
Pálitána	745	628	703	1,025
Other States	1,863	1,771	1,509	2,086
Total ...	10,271	9,891	11,939	11,835
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,833	46,863	47,730	47,099

49. The licit sales in Káthiáwár decreased by 631 lbs. Of the Native States bordering on the Northern Frontier preventive line, comparatively large decreases in the licit sales of opium are observable in Dhrángadhra (123 lbs. or 8·4 per cent.), Wadhwán (53 lbs. or nearly 5 per cent.), Bajána (62 lbs. or 20·6 per cent.), and Bhávnagar (1,003 lbs. or 10·3 per cent.). On the other hand, the licit sales in Limbdi rose from 169 lbs. to 858 lbs. and those in Lakhtar from 200 lbs. to 241 lbs. It is probable that the large decrease in the licit sales of Dhrángadhra and Bajána was made up by increased consumption of contraband opium. It would appear that notwithstanding the restrictions imposed on the supply of opium to shops in the Gogha and Dhandhuka tálukás of the Ahmedabad District, the sales in Bhávnagar did not improve. It may be noted that Bhávnagar

territory adjoins the Amreli Mahál of His Highness the Gaikwad, where also, as will be noticed further on, the licit sales decreased by 381 lbs.

DISTRIBUTION.
HOME CONSUMPTION.
NATIVE STATES.

Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Cambay.

50. The accounts of opium transactions in Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha, the Rewa Kántha and Cambay, as furnished by the Chiefs concerned, are summarized together below:—

Names of States.	Opening Stock.	Imported and locally purchased.	Total Stock.	Sold and consumed.	Loss from dryage.	Closing Stock.
Pálanpur.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Annual average of three years ending 1888-89	2,040	12,832	14,872	12,245	186	2,441
In 1889-90	3,050	11,845	14,895	12,685	217	1,993
„ 1890-91	1,993	12,137	14,130	13,003	231	896
„ 1891-92	896	14,760	15,656	12,032	261	3,363
Mahi Kántha.						
Annual average of three years ending 1888-89	1,230	9,311	10,541	9,202	133	1,206
In 1889-90	1,313	10,030	11,343	10,042	132	1,169
„ 1890-91	1,169	9,937	11,106	9,683	122	1,301
„ 1891-92	1,301	8,629	9,930	9,390	94	446
Rewa Kántha.						
Annual average of three years ending 1888-89	1,306	4,564	5,870	4,442	193	1,235
In 1889-90	683	5,872	6,555	5,652	223	680
„ 1890-91	680	6,344	7,024	5,929	233	862
„ 1891-92	862	6,806	7,668	6,274	261	1,133
Cambay.						
Annual average of three years ending 1888-89	131	2,899	3,030	2,899	...	131
In 1889-90	87	2,986	3,073	2,713	...	360
„ 1890-91	360	2,593	2,953	2,517	...	436
„ 1891-92	436	2,710	3,146	2,721	...	425

51. The licit sales of opium in each of the last three years in some of the principal Native States under the Pálanpur Superintendency and in the Mahi Kántha and the Rewa Kántha are shown in the following table, together with the averages for the three years ending 1888-89:—

Names of States.	Annual average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Pálanpur Superintendency.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Pálanpur	4,022	4,212	4,005	3,145
Rádhanpur	2,895	2,072	2,739	2,568
Tharád	1,130	1,297	1,272	1,141
Mahi Kántha.				
I'dar	1,245	1,126	1,002	1,548
Dánta	274	334	284	278
Rewa Kántha.				
Rájpipla	1,678	1,531	1,872	2,080
Chhota Udepur	296	315	283	297
Sunth	211	470	405	396
Lúnávada	279	757	842	814
Bálásinor	404	651	504	480
Báriya	374	537	551	510

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION. NATIVE STATES.

52. The licit sales in the three principal States under the Pálanpur Superintendency show large decreases: in Pálanpur the decrease amounting to 860 lbs. or 21·4 per cent., in Rádhanpur to 171 lbs. or 6·2 per cent., and in Tharád to 131 lbs. or 10·3 per cent. In the other States under the Superintendency there was an increase of 191 lbs. In the Mahi Kántha the sales in Idar increased by 546 lbs., while there was an aggregate decrease of 839 lbs. in the other States. In the Rewa Kántha, Rájpipla shows an increase of 208 lbs., while in the other States the fluctuations have not been large. The licit sales in Cambay increased by 204 lbs.

53. The remaining States other than Baroda obtain their supplies from the nearest British depôt or from the Central Depôt at Bombay. The consumption is small, and for the most part they submit no detailed accounts. With a few exceptions the quantities supplied during the year, which are given below, represent the licit consumption sufficiently accurately for practical purposes. It may, however, be noted that Sávantvádi gets its supply biennially :—

Name of State.	Annual average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dharampur	216	171	156	166
Bánsda	85	80	68	136
Sachin	32	32	32	32
Jawhár	7	6	8	7
Surgána	1	1	...	1
Akalkot	177	202	200	244
Bhor	310	327	348	416
Phaltan	251	296	431	523
Jath	51	81	59	50
Aundh	135	174	192	187
Sávantvádi	23	68	...	68
Kolhápur	227	136	136	272
Sángli	387	409	418	521
Miraj (Senior)	190	358	424	551
Do. (Junior)	66	74	86	137
Kurundvád (Senior)	51	103	63	112
Do. (Junior)	59	49	52	51
Jamkhandi	72	78	57	57
Mudhol	52	52	46	39
Rámdurg	22	13	30	18
Sávanúr	23	30	34	24
Janjira	91	136	136	136
Total ...	2,528	2,876	2,976	3,748

Baroda.

54. This completes the distribution of the opium which has passed through the Government accounts, and I now turn to the

figures of production and consumption in the Baroda State, which are given below :—

	Average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area under poppy cultivation...	3,213	7,706	6,688	15,441
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Poppy Juice.				
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year ...	63,869	43,008	121,991	139,123
Purchased during the year	37,623	121,903	125,309	204,394
Total ...	101,492	164,911	247,300	343,517
Utilized in the manufacture of opium	58,051	42,920	108,177	139,039
Stock on hand at the end of the year	43,441	121,991	139,123	204,478
Total ...	101,492	164,911	247,300	343,517
Production and Purchase of Opium.				
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year ...	191,704	130,473	99,971	135,870
Manufactured from juice	51,336	37,826	108,020	111,790
Imported from Málwa	...	..	...	27,033
Confiscated opium	73	42	59	52
Total Stock ...	243,113	168,341	208,050	274,745
Disposal of Opium.				
Exported to Bombay *vid* Ahmedabad	27,018	...	...	...
Issued to licensed retailers	57,731	65,515	67,173	71,504
Total ...	84,749	65,515	67,173	71,504
Loss from dryage, &c.	2,435	2,855	5,007	12,194
Stock on hand at the end of the year	155,929	99,971	135,870	191,047
Total of Exports and Sales, Loss and Balance ...	243,113	168,341	208,050	274,745

55. A separate report has been submitted to Government regarding the increase in the area under poppy cultivation in the Kadi division of His Highness the Gáikwár and the accumulation of stocks of opium and poppy juice in excess of the requirements of the Baroda territory.

56. The quantities which passed into consumption in each of the main divisions of His Highness the Gáikwár's dominions in each of the last three years and the average annual sales for the three years ending 1888-89 are shown in the subjoined table :—

Names of Divisions.	Annual average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Navsari	3,052	3,048	3,549	3,526
Baroda	20,910	28,764	34,098	38,413
Kadi	17,906	19,476	16,482	18,362
Amreli	10,421	11,561	12,089	11,708
Total ...	58,289	62,844	66,218	72,009

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.
NATIVE STATES.
Baroda.

57. The total sales of opium in the territories of His Highness the Gáikwár during the year under report increased by 5,791 lbs. The sales in the Navsari and Amreli divisions show slight decreases, while the sales in the Baroda division increased by 12·6 per cent. and those in the Kádi division by 11·4 per cent. As already noticed, the licit sales of opium in the British districts of Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach, which adjoin the Baroda division, slightly increased during the year under report. But the rate of licit consumption per head of population in those districts is much lower than that in the Baroda division. These facts, together with the existence of a similar state of affairs in the Native States of Káthiáwár adjoining the Amreli Mahál of His Highness the Gáikwár, and the decrease in the licit sales of the Ahmedabad District, of Pálanpur State, and of some of the Native States in the Mahi Kántha, concurrently with a large increase in the sales of the Kadi division, lend plausibility to the suggestion that part of the opium sold from the Gáikwádi shops finds its way into the neighbouring British and Native territory.

Rate of licit consumption in British and Foreign Gujarát.

58. The following table shows the yearly rate of licit consumption per head of population for each of the last three years, in each British district in Gujarát, in each main division of His Highness the Gáikwár's dominions and of the province of Káthiáwár, and in the Native States of Cutch, Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha, the Rewa Kántha, and Cambay, these being the parts of the Presidency in which opium is largely consumed. The figures given in this table will not agree with those given in the corresponding table printed under paragraph 68 of the report for the year 1890-91, for the reason that the figures now submitted are based on the census of the year 1891:—

Names of Districts and States.	Population.	RATE OF LICIT CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.		
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
British Gujarát—				
Ahmedabad	921,712	1·27	·83	·80
Kaira	871,589	·82	·52	·59
Panch Mahals	313,417	·37	·36	·41
Broach	341,490	1·38	·90	1·02
Surat	649,989	·25	·19	·20
Baroda Territory—				
Navsari	319,487	·38	·44	·44
Baroda	812,560	1·42	1·68	1·89
Kadi...	1,098,720	·71	·60	·67
Amreli	179,492	2·58	2·69	2·61
Káthiáwár—				
Jhálávád	468,235	·61	·60	·62
Sorath	785,032	·71	·70	·65
Hálár	822,697	·77	·74	·73
Gohelvád	676,440	·58	·71	·70
Cutch State	555,815	·78	·65	·59
Pálanpur Superintendency ..	645,001	·79	·81	·75
Mahi Kántha Agency ...	581,635	·69	·67	·65
Rewa Kántha Agency ...	732,831	·31	·32	·34
Cambay	89,345	1·21	1·13	1·22

STATISTICS.

Number of opium, madat and chandul shops opened.

59. As desired by the Government of India in their letter No. 4189, dated 5th October 1891, embodied in Government Resolution No. 7278, dated 22nd idem, I subjoin a statement showing the numbers of shops licensed for the sale of opium and chandul

and madat in each district of the Bombay Presidency during the year under report as compared with the previous two years :—

STATISTICS.

Number of shops.

District.	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Opium shops.	Chardul and Madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and Madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and Madat shops.
Bombay	11	19	11	19	11	19
Ahmedabad	195	4	175	4	155	2
Kaira	157	...	139	...	154	...
Panch Mahâls	35	...	34	...	34	...
Broach	51	1	50	1	50	1
Surat	21	4	21	4	22	4
Thána	18	6	18	6	20	6
Násik	40	8	40	8	41	6
Khándesh	69	33	111	33	104	23
Ahmednagar	51	2	51	2	52	3
Poona	50	14	50	13	50	12
Sholápur	43	6	43	6	43	5
Sátára	39	...	39	...	40	...
Belgaum	14	2	17	4	15	3
Dhárwár	24	2	24	2	19	2
Bijápur	18	2	18	2	17	2
Kánara	7	...	7	...	8	...
Ratnágiri	8	...	7	...	8	...
Kolába	9	...	9	...	9	...
Hyderabad	97	3	97	3	96	3
Karáchi	87	4	86	5	79	5
Shikárpur	62	6	62	6	62	6
Thar and Párkar	46	...	46	...	45	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	12	1	11	1	11	1
Total ...	1,164	117	1,166	119	1,145	103

60. The total numbers of shops opened during the year for the sale of opium and preparations of opium were less by 21 and 16, respectively, as compared with the numbers opened in the previous year. Out of the sanctioned number of shops for the Kaira District, 15 shops, which the farmer for the year 1890-91 did not find it profitable to maintain, were re-opened by the farmer for the last year.

REALIZATIONS.

IMPERIAL.

Deductions for duty on home consumption.

61. I now proceed to sum up the financial results of the year's administration. It has been shown in paragraph 16 above that the duty on opium realized and brought to account during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,86,59,970. Of this sum, Rs. 11,00,070 represent the duty on excised opium bought or imported for home consumption as shown below :—

	Rs.
341½ chests imported on payment of duty at Rs. 700 per chest ...	2,39,050
1,230½ chests imported on payment of duty at Rs. 600 per chest...	7,38,300
Differential duty on 1,222½ chests at Rs. 100 per chest, sold from the Bombay Central Warehouse as per paragraph 19, as follows :—	
113½ chests to Native States;	
732 chests to licensed opium vendors of British districts;	
377 chests to Government for supply of depôts;	
and on 639 lbs. and 20 tolas of touch purchased by Government...	1,22,720
Total ...	11,00,070

REALIZATIONS.

IMPERIAL.

62. This sum of Rs. 11,00,070 has been transferred in the Civil Accounts of this Presidency to the divided head "Excise," leaving Rs. 1,75,59,900, as the balance of the duty realizations under the Imperial head "Opium." It may, however, be mentioned that this sum includes an item of Rs. 30,600 on account of duty on the 51 chests of opium exported from Bombay to Cochin and Allepey in the Madras Presidency, to be adjusted in the accounts in that Presidency. The net duty on opium brought to Bombay for export to China and other places out of India amounts to Rs. 1,75,29,300 as against Rs. 1,71,04,500 in 1890-91 and Rs. 1,74,73,925 in the previous year. The increase is due to larger imports of opium from Málwa noticed in paragraph 10 above.

63. The receipts on account of rent for the compartments of the Bombay Warehouse, paid by the owners of opium stored therein under Rule 35 of the Bombay Opium Warehouse Rules sanctioned under Government Notification No. 4472, dated 3rd June 1885, and the fees realized on foreign opium imported into Bombay and Karáchi for transhipment or for re-exportation in the same bottom, under Rule 29 of the Bombay Opium Rules sanctioned under Government Notification No. 4472-A of the same date, are credited to the Imperial head "Opium." The receipts on account of each of these two items for each of the last two years are noted in the margin. The revenue for the year under report was larger than in the preceding year.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Warehouse rent	21,027	22,542
Transhipment fees	26,790	28,528

The total number of chests of foreign opium brought to Bombay and transhipped in the harbour for China, was 6,769½ as against 6,704½ in 1890-91. Of these 2,324½ chests had paid the fees at Karáchi. Of the remaining 4,445 chests, which paid the fees in Bombay, 1,004 were charged at the rate of Rs. 5; 1,981½ at Rs. 4, and 1,459½ at Rs. 3 per chest.

EXCISE OPIUM.

REVENUE.

Drawbacks allowed to Native States.

64. Of the sum of Rs. 11,00,070 noted above as transferred to the head "Excise," Rs. 3,49,835 are on account of opium imported or bought by Native States or Chiefs, and out of this item Rs. 1,47,354 have been or will be refunded to those States or Chiefs who are entitled under the terms of their agreements to remission in full or in part of the pass-fee on opium consumed in their territory as shown in the subjoined table :—

Name of State.	Quantity of Duty-paid Opium bought.	Amount of Duty levied at Rs. 700 per Chest.	Duty Refundable.		Net Duty to be retained by Government.	
			Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
	Lbs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.
Cambay	408	2,100	Full ...	2,100	Nil	.....
Cutch...	6,165	31,500	One-third ...	10,500	Two-thirds ...	21,000 0 0
Kathiawár	48,732	2,48,625	Do. ...	82,875	Do. ...	1,65,750 0 0
Pálanpur	5,164	25,820	Full ...	25,820	.....	.....
Mahi Kántha	2,744	13,770	Do. ...	13,770	.....	.....
Rewa Kántha	1,769	9,100	Do. ...	9,100	.....	.....
Sátára Jaghirs	1,176	5,950	One-tenth ...	595	Nine-tenths .	5,355 0 0
All other States	2,572	12,970	One-fifth ...	2,594	Four-fifths ...	10,376 0 0
Total ...	68,690	3,49,835	.....	1,47,354	.....	2,02,481 0 0

65. The balance of Rs. 11,00,070, after deducting the duty on opium bought for Native States, amounts to Rs. 7,50,235. This sum represents the duty on opium imported or purchased for consumption in British territory during the year under report. As remarked in previous reports, these figures, though they correctly represent the amount credited during the revenue year as an asset of Excise revenue in the financial accounts in respect of duty on opium consumed in British territory, do not of course correspond exactly with the duty, calculated at Rs. 700 per chest on the quantities actually sold at the shops during the same period, which forms

the basis of the revenue returns. The difference between the two sets of figures represents roughly the extent to which the opening balances of opium in hand at the Government central and district depôts, and at the shops, have been increased or diminished by the year's transactions.

66. The following statement shows—

(*a*) the duty on the actual sales;

(*b*) the penalty duty paid by the farmers in districts where the minimum guaranteed vend system was in force; and

(*c*) the license fees realized for the privilege of retailing opium and preparations of opium;

in each district of the Presidency in each of the last two years:—

Names of Districts.	1890-91.				1891-92.			
	Duty on actual sales.	Penalty duty.	License fees.	Total.	Duty on actual sales.	Penalty duty.	License fees.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	1,01,654	2,969	4,020	1,08,643	1,02,106	760	4,020	1,06,886
Ahmedabad	98,229	17,229	643	1,16,101	94,495	7,733	660	1,02,888
Kaira	58,618	12,547	...	71,165	65,921	6,250	...	72,171
Panch Mahâls	14,647	632	...	15,279	16,442	...	...	16,442
Broach	39,621	17,741	466	57,828	44,707	10,691	454	55,852
Surat	16,149	8,164	720	25,033	16,714	2,877	750	20,341
Thâna	7,123	252	600	7,975	6,850	333	409	7,592
Khândesh	75,682	17,838	8,219	1,01,739	77,961	12,187	5,834	95,982
Nâsik	28,111	2,336	705	31,152	27,417	850	805	29,072
Ahmednagar	51,634	1,702	1,793	55,129	51,660	1,372	1,167	54,199
Poona	45,787	1,752	3,347	50,886	46,301	...	2,839	49,140
Sholâpur	35,331	2,019	1,496	38,846	35,799	1,294	1,170	38,263
Sattâra	22,567	...	...	22,567	22,613	...	...	22,613
Belgaum	3,878	...	3,503	7,381	3,723	...	3,808	7,531
Dhârwâr	3,626	...	5,750	9,376	3,579	...	6,110	9,689
Bijâpur	1,795	...	1,010	2,805	1,887	...	845	2,732
Kânara	704	...	614	1,318	710	...	580	1,290
Ratnâgiri	1,394	...	640	2,034	1,394	...	513	1,907
Kolâba	3,348	69	11	3,428	3,276	82	7	3,365
Karâchi	23,498	2,518	3,144	29,160	25,221	...	3,116	28,337
Hyderabad	51,634	2,043	850	54,527	56,191	1,212	1,000	58,403
Shikârpur	14,991	540	3,317	18,848	17,553	245	2,897	20,695
Aden	741	...	2,250	2,991	761	...	2,100	2,861
Total, British Districts ...	7,00,762	90,351	43,098	8,34,211	7,23,281	45,886	39,084	8,08,251

Total Realizations.

67. In some of the districts part of the penalty duty recovered was subsequently refunded when the actual sales of opium for the whole year came up to or exceeded the minimum guaranteed vend. The following is an abstract of the excise opium revenue from all sources for each of the last three years contrasted with the annual average of three years ending 1888-89. Details of refunds of revenue brought to account are also given in the statement :—

Names of Items.	Annual Average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opium duty	7,57,191	8,27,223	7,00,762	7,23,281
Licenses fees. For Opium Farms ...	57,946	15,343	14,313	14,772
Licenses fees. For Chandul and Madat Farms ...	34,966	28,725	28,785	24,312
Penalty for deficient sales by licensees	1,00,089	94,183	90,351	45,886
	9,50,192	9,65,474	8,34,211	8,08,251
Profit on sale of Government opium	33,066	1,586	26,633	25,744
Contribution for Government establishment	11,999	11,300	12,450	12,000
Fines and confiscations ...	13,273	7,895	8,600	10,677
Miscellaneous receipts ...	495	1,035	929	743
Total for British Districts ...	10,09,025	9,87,290	8,82,823	8,57,415

REALIZATIONS.

EXCISE OPIUM REVENUE.

Names of Items.	Annual Average of three years. ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Duty at reduced rates on Opium consumed in –				
Káthiáwár	1,59,924	1,63,187	1,62,967	1,65,750
Cutch	32,978	42,000	32,667	21,000
Other smaller States	10,703	12,010	12,564	15,731
Total for Native States ...	2,03,605	2,17,197	2,08 198	2,02,481
Grand Total ...	12,12,630	12,04,487	10,91,021	10,59,896
Refunds.				
License fees	...	...	222	...
Penalty for deficient sales ...	22,351	22,465	28,368	8,770
Fines and confiscations ...	33	...	...	79
Total Refunds ...	22,384	22,465	28,590	8,849
Net Revenue ...	11,90,246	11,82,022	10,62,431	10,51,047

68. The total net excise opium receipts for the year 1891-92 were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 11,384. Of the total excise opium receipts, one-fourth is credited to the Provincial account and the remaining three-fourths to the Imperial account.

MPERIAL AND IPROVINCIAL.

69. The following statement shows the details of the several items of receipts comprising the total Imperial revenue of the Presidency from opium in each of the last three years. The net Provincial share of the Excise opium revenue for the same period is also shown in the statement below :—

Items.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opium duty	1,87,31,760	1,81,90,233	1,86,59,970
Deduct—			
Duty on opium transferred to "Excise" ...	12,18,910	10,52,133	11,00,070
Duty on exports to Cochin and Allepey ...	38,925	33,600	30,600
Net Opium Duty ...	1,74,73,925	1,71,04,500	1,75,29,300
Transhipment fees	21,859	26,790	28,528
Warehouse rent and other miscellaneous receipts	15,845	21,027	22,542
Total ...	1,75,11,629	1,71,52,317	1,75,80,370
Deduct—Refunds	.....	860	.....
Net Receipts ...	1,75,11,629	1,71,51,457	1,75,80,370
Add—Imperial share of Excise Receipts ...	8,86,517	7,96,823	7,88,285
Total Imperial Receipts ...	1,83,98,146	1,79,48,280	1,83,68,655
Net Provincial share ...	2,95,505	2,65,608	2,62,762

70. The total Imperial revenue from opium for the year under report exceeded the revenue of the previous year by Rs. 4,20,375, while Provincial revenue decreased by Rs. 2,846.

EXPENDITURE.

71. The expenditure on account of a portion of the Opium Establishment employed in Bombay and that employed at the Ahmedabad Opium Agency, which is debited under the Imperial head "Opium," amounted for the year 1891-92 to Rs. 25,823 as

against Rs. 25,579 for the previous year. The expenditure on account of the Excise Opium Department is included in that of the Abkári Department, and cannot be separated. I, however, do not see any reason to modify the estimate of Rs. 30,000 given in the reports for the previous years as the approximate cost of the Excise Opium Establishment. Of this sum Rs. 12,000 have been recovered from some of the opium farmers, who are required by the terms of their licenses to contribute fixed sums on account of the Preventive Establishments.

72. In addition to the expenditure debited to the Imperial head "Opium" and to "Excise", compensation to the amount of Rs. 42,365 is annually paid to the Chief of Pálanpur and certain States and Tálukdárs in the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha for loss of transit duties on opium, as shown in the following statement:—

Names of Native States.	Amount of annual Compensation.	Government Resolution sanctioning the amount.
	Rs.	
Pálanpur	28,000	No. 2151—51 Confl., dated 1st April 1882.
Mahi Kántha—		
Idar including Posina	4,896	No. 180—7 Confl., dated 11th January 1881, No. 1138—26 Confl., dated 24th February 1881, and No. 778, dated 1st March 1881.
Putta ...	1,050	
Kheroj	40	
Tintoi	60	
Cross Road Rudardi ...	46	
Jadicha Putta ...	90	
Moti Mori Meghráj ...	40	
Mágori	50	
A'mliyára	190	
Sáthumba	64	
Ranásan	75	
Bolundra	27	No. 1368—34 Confl., dated 8th March 1881, and No. 928, dated 11th March 1881.
Katosan	600	
Total ...	7,228	
Rewa Kántha—		
Rájpipla	500	
Báriya	500	
Lunáváda	750	
Sunth	150	
Bálásinor	50	
Chhota Udepur ...	2,808	No. 778, dated 1st March 1882.
Kadána	25	No. 2675, dated 24th April 1882.
Sanjelí	75	No. 3658—171 Confl., dated 26th September 1882.
Thákor of Nasvádi ...	184	
Do. of Vajiria ...	100	Agreements renewed for a further period up to 31st July 1893—*vide* Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, Nos. 763 and 8081, dated respectively the 30th January and 15th November 1890.
Do. of Vasanvirpur ...	85	
Do. of Gad ...	325	
Do. of Agar ...	74	
Do. of Sindhiápur ...	79	
Do. of Vanmála ...	39	
Do. of Pálásni ...	63	
Do. of Cháliar ...	250	
Do. of Sihora ...	1,000	
Do. of Poicha ...	60	
Do. of Racka ...	20	
Total ...	7,137	
GRAND TOTAL ...	42,365	

OFFENCES.

NUMBER OF CASES ADJUDICATED.

73. The subjoined table shows the number of cases under the Opium Act investigated by Magistrates, the number of cases in which convictions were obtained, the number of cases dismissed and the aggregate quantity of opium seized in each British district and Native States (except Baroda, for which no returns are received) side by side with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

British Districts.

Districts.	1890-91.							1891-92.						
	Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Cases dismissed.		Total cases brought up.		Quantity of contraband Opium seized.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Cases dismissed.		Total cases brought up.		Quantity of contraband Opium seized.
	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Lbs. t. gr.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Lbs. t. gr.
Bombay	38	39	1	4	34	43	55 34 167	50	91	10	37	60	128	167 0 66
Ahmedabad ...	113	108	5	16	118	124	120 16 144	167	171	15	31	182	202	232 7 161
Kaira	38	39	10	10	48	49	14 33 88	21	21	5	5	26	26	4 20 26
Panch Mahâls ...	56	69	6	8	62	77	217 19 0	31	34	9	12	40	46	25 8 62
Broach	51	54	2	2	53	56	25 2 77	12	12	9	9	21	21	13 23 78
Surat	2	5	1	1	3	6	49 18 135	4	4	...	...	4	4	3 8 45
Thâna	1	1	...	...	1	1	0 1 90	...	...	1	1	1	1	0 14 48
Kolâba	2	2	...	...	2	2	0 24 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Khándesh ...	60	65	19	20	79	85	279 12 61	36	36	11	14	47	50	155 14 26
Násik	1	1	1	1	2	2	4 20 90	6	11	2	2	8	13	160 27 0
Ahmednagar ..	4	8	...	...	4	8	315 15 38	4	4	...	...	4	4	0 20 45
Sholâpur ...	3	3	...	1	3	4	0 20 28	2	2	...	...	2	2	0 15 65
Poona	5	6	1	1	6	7	0 25 73	5	6	1	1	6	7	0 34 7
Sátára	1	1	...	...	1	1	0 0 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Belgaum	3	3	1	1	4	4	1 0 0	1	1	...	...	1	1	0 1 68
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Bijápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Kánara	...	...	1	1	1	1	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Karáchi	8	9	1	1	9	10	2 18 56	1	1	1	1	2	2	1 21 135
Hyderabad ...	4	4	1	1	5	5	0 4 30	1	1	...	...	1	1	3 0 0
Shikárpur	7	9	2	3	9	12	1 29 15	11	11	2	2	13	13	1 8 83
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Thar and Párkar ...	12	22	...	...	12	22	178 29 7	21	24	...	...	21	24	14 35 144
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	404	448	52	71	456	519	1,268 7 151	373	430	66	115	439	545	784 19 159

Native States.

Native States.	1890-91.							1891-92.						
	Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Cases dismissed.		Total cases brought up.		Quantity of contraband Opium seized.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Cases dismissed.		Total cases brought up.		Quantity of contraband Opium seized.
	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Lbs. t. g.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Lbs. t. g.
Cutch	5	8	...	2	5	10	41 32 108	11	20	...	1	11	21	6 29 152
Káthiáwár	28	33	5	12	33	45	155 34 130	17	18	5	8	22	26	89 24 147
Pálanpur	11	12	2	6	13	18	114 24 71	25	30	1	1	26	31	113 6 56
Mahi Kántha	46	59	4	9	50	68	31 37 60	30	34	7	13	37	47	33 20 108
Rewa Kántha	60	92	...	6	60	98	197 25 58	55	86	...	1	55	87	132 21 54
Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country	2	3	...	...	2	3	0 3 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Akalkot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
States under Sátára Agency	1	1	...	...	1	1	0 0 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	153	208	11	35	164	243	541 37 132	138	188	13	24	151	212	375 22 157
GRAND TOTAL ...	557	656	63	108	620	762	1,810 5 103	511	618	79	139	590	757	1,160 2 136

74. The total number of opium cases detected in British districts during the year under report decreased by 17 when compared with those detected in the previous year. There was also a large decrease of 484 lbs. in the total quantity of the opium seized, the districts showing the largest decreases being

Ahmednagár (315 lbs.), the Panch Maháls (192 lbs.), Thar and Párkar (164 lbs.) and Khándesh (124 lbs)—the districts which contributed to the large increase noticed in the previous year. Bombay, Ahmedabad and Násik, however, show an increase in the number of cases detected as well as in the quantity of opium seized. Smuggling of opium into Ahmedabad increased to so great an extent during the year under report that it became necessary to attach an additional Inspector to the district.

75. In the Native States the total number of cases detected decreased by 13 and the total quantity of contraband opium by 167 lbs. Cutch, Káthiáwár and Rewa Kántha show large decreases of 35 lbs., 66 lbs., and 65 lbs, respectively. Though on the whole a decrease is noticeable, the returns show how prevalent smuggling is still in Gujarát in spite of the efforts made to check it on the part of the detective agencies employed both in British territory and in Native States.

Cases in which the quantity of opium seized exceeded 40 lbs.

76. The following are the cases in which the quantity of contraband opium seized exceeded 40 lbs :—

(1) A seizure of 43 lbs. made in Bombay in September 1891. In this case the accused were men noted for illicit dealings and had been previously convicted.

(2) A seizure of 75 lbs. 30 tolás effected in Rewa Kántha in September 1891. The opium had been concealed on the bank of a rivulet.

(3) A seizure of 87 lbs. made in Bombay at the commencement of the year 1892. The accused in this case was an inhabitant of a village near Bhilwara in Rájputána. He had sent the opium from Bhilwara to Vari Bandar Station in a package purporting to contain sweetmeats. The package having remained unclaimed at the station for some time was at last opened by the railway authorities and found to contain 3 kerosine-oil tins full of opium.

(4) One seizure of 157 lbs. 10 tolás made in the Ahmedabad District in February 1892. In this case some men had brought the contraband opium on camels to the village of Sarsávdi in the Viramgám Táluka where the villagers attacked them and took the opium away. The villagers then buried the opium in the ground; but the affair having come to the knowledge of the police, enquiries were made which resulted in the discovery of the opium and the conviction of the villagers who had concealed it.

(5) A seizure of 115 lbs. 3 tolás made in Násik at the commencement of 1892. The opium was found in possession of some Pardesi Márwáris of Indore who professed to be pilgrims carrying holy or Ganges water in wicker baskets slung from a bamboo. The opium was cleverly concealed in the baskets in which small receptacles having the appearance of the neck of a bottle and containing a small quantity of water had been fixed to divert suspicion.

77. The percentages on convictions on the number of cases brought up were 85 for the British districts and 91 for Native States in 1891-92, and 88 and 90 respectively in 1890-91

CLASSIFICATION of OFFENCES. British Districts.

78. The following is an abstract of the particulars of the opium cases detected in British districts of the Bombay Presidency in the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

OFFENCES.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES.

ish Districts.

Nature of Offence.	No. of Cases brought up.	No. of Persons tried.	No. of Persons discharged or acquitted.	No. of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Amount of Punishment awarded.					
					Rigorous Imprisonment.	Simple Imprisonment.	Fines.			
							Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered.	Imprisonment awarded in default of payment.
1890-91.					Days.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.
Illegal manufacture of opium.. ..	2	2	..	2	15	..	50 0 0	....	50 0 0	20
Do. possession of opium.. ..	257	296	52	244	5,215	475	10,730 5 0	6,666 9 0	4,063 12 0	2,105
Do. transport of opium.. .	8	9	1	8	426	..	35 0 0	35 0 0	....	..
Do. import of opium.	144	160	6	154	6,494	..	4,543 8 0	1,802 13 6	2,740 10 6	1,797
Do. export of do. .	7	7	2	5	90	..	59 0 0	59 0 0	....	..
Do. sale of do. ..	34	41	7	34	465	..	1,191 0 0	781 0 0	410 0 0	232
Breach of condition of license	4	4	3	1	7	..	....	....	....	..
Total ..	456	519	71	448	12,712	475	16,608 13 0	9,344 6 6	7,264 6 6	4,154
1891-92.										
Illegal cultivation of poppy.. ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	....	..
Do. manufacture of opium.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
Do. possession of opium.. .	186	213	58	155	3,590	90	4,028 8 0	2,443 8 0	1,585 0 0	1,008
Do. transport of opium.. ..	3	7	4	3	..	..	625 0 0	600 0 0	25 0 0	4
Do. import of opium.	191	211	24	187	3,638	..	2,764 7 0	2,181 7 0	583 0 0	436
Do. export of do. ..	13	22	5	17	90	..	458 0 0	408 0 0	50 0 0	30
Do. sale of do. ..	38	89	24	65	120	7	759 9 0	494 9 0	265 0 0	200
Breach of condition of license	2	2	..	2	90	..	51 0 0	51 0 0	....	..
Total ..	439	545	115	430	7,528	97	8,701 8 0	6,193 8 0	2,508 0 0	1,678

Native States.

79. The following is an abstract of similar particulars regarding foreign territory :—

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases brought up.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons discharged or acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Nature and Amount of Punishment awarded.					
					Rigorous Imprisonment.	Simple Imprisonment.	Fines.			
							Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered.	Imprisonment awarded in default of payment.
1890-91.					Days.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.
Illegal cultivation of poppy..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
Do. possession of opium..	110	167	24	143	1,379	161	2,740 7 5	1,876 15 5	863 8 0	642
Do. import of opium..	49	68	11	57	2,055	158	1,861 6 2	772 6 2	1,089 0 0	549
Do. transport of opium..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
Do. export of opium..	2	2	..	2	..	45	112 0 0	112 0 0	....	..
Do. sale of do. ..	3	6	..	6	30	..	125 0 0	125 0 0	....	..
Total ..	164	243	35	208	3,464	364	4,838 13 7	2,886 5 7	1,952 8 0	1,191
1891-92.										
Illegal cultivation of poppy..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
Do. manufacture of opium..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
Do. possession of opium..	113	152	21	131	2,020	126	1,999 10 3	1,242 6 3	757 4 0	467
Do. transport of opium..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
Do. import of opium..	35	54	3	51	2,360	133	2,632 5 4	1,029 8 0	1,602 13 4	744
Do. sale of opium .	3	6	..	6	..	..	67 3 9	67 3 9	....	..
Do. export of do. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
Breach of condition of license	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
Total ...	151	212	24	188	4,380	259	4,699 3 4	2,339 2 0	2,360 1 4	1,211

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. D. CAREY.

Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Statement showing the number of Chests actually imported under Passes into Bombay, and the amount of Duty actually realized and finally brought to account, as compared with the number of Chests for which Passes were granted and the Duty secured at the Agencies in each of the ten Revenue years from 1882-83 to 1891-92.

Years.	Number of Chests actually imported into Bombay in each year.				Number of Chests for which Passes were granted and Duty realized in current year, but which were lost on the road.	Number of Chests for which Passes were granted and duty realized in current year, but which did not arrive during the year.	Total number of Chests for which Duty was realized and credited in current year. Total of Columns 3, 4, 6 and 7.	Rate of Duty per Chest.	Amount of Duty realized and brought to account.	Number of Chests for which Passes were granted, but Duty not realized and Chests not arrived during the year.	Amout of Duty outstanding on Chests in Column 11.	Total number of Chests for which Passes were granted during current year and the amount of Duty due thereon.		Remarks.
	Under passes granted in previous year.		Under Passes granted during current year.	Total number of Chests imported. Aggregate of Columns 2, 3 and 4.								Chests—Total of Columns 4, 6, 7 and 11.	Duty—Total of Columns 10 and 12 less Duty on Chests in Column 3.	
	Duty having been realized and credited in that year.	Duty being realized in current year.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
								Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1882-83 ...	64	49	38,715	38,828	½	172	84 361½ 38,491	700 675 650	2,53,21,962½	536½	3,48,725	39,424	2,56,38,837½	
883-84 ...	172	536½	40,220½	40,929	...	133	154 163½ 40,572½	700 675 650	2,65,90,287½	1,782	11,58,300	42,135½	2,73,99,862½	
1884-85 ...	133	1,782	39,460	41,375	...	186	246½ 103½ 41,078	700 675 650	2,69,43,112½	1,686	10,95,900	41,332	2,68,80,712½	
1885-86 ..	186	1,686	37,344½	39,216½	...	23	288½ 38,765	700 650	2,53,99,200	1,403½	9,13,275	38,771	2,52,16,575	
1886-87 ...	23	1,403½	38,027½	39,454	...	96½	313½ 39,214	700 650	2,57,08,550	1,507	9,80,350	39,631	2,57,75,625	
1887-88 ...	96½	1,507	37,113	38,716½	...	2	533 14 38,075	700 675 650	2,51,31,300	10	6,500	37,125	2,41,57,450	
1888-89 ...	2	10	31,605	31,617	...	...	31,254 361	650 700	2,05,67,800	21	13,850	31,626	2,05,75,150	
1889-90 ...	...	21	28,814½	28,835½	...	22½	2,342 26,208½ 307½	600 650 700	1,86,56,125	7½	5,250	28,844½	1,86,47,375	
1890-91 ...	22½	7½	30,049½	30,079½	...	10	29,774½ 292½	600 700	1,80,69,450	26½	17,400	30,086	1,80,81,600	
1891-92 ...	10	26½	30,812	30,848½	...	...	30,497 341½	600 700	1,85,37,250	297½	1,78,650	31,109½	1,86,98,500	

A. D. CAREY,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Opium: Report on the Administration of the —— Department of the Bombay Presidency for the revehue year 1891-92.

No. 2989.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1893.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and A'bkári, No. 6705, dated 8th December 1892—Submitting his report on the Administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the revenue year 1891-92 ending 31st July 1892.

RESOLUTION.—The total number of chests of opium weighed and passed at the scales for export was 32,570¼ as compared with 31,433 in the previous year. The exports to the Bombay Presidency increased by 1,066½ chests, chiefly owing to the stocks in Bombay being low and to an increased demand from China. The exports to other places do not show any marked variation except in the case of those to the Nizám Territory which rose from 302 to 391½ chests. No Ajmere or Baroda opium was brought to the scales during the year under review and the quantity of Dungarpur opium exported showed a considerable falling off.

2. The number of chests actually imported into the Bombay Presidency was 31,127½, of which 30,848½ were duty paid and 279 duty free. Of these 30,507 were lodged in the Government Central Warehouse and 620½ were conveyed direct to their destinations, 279 by Native States free of duty and 341½ by opium farmers on payment of duty. The removals from the Central Warehouse amounted to 30,421 chests as against 29,696 in the previous year, but the balance in hand was increased from 366 to 476 chests.

3. Of the opium removed from the Central Warehouse 29,190½ chests were exported to foreign countries. The trade with China which last year showed some signs of recovery, increased again to a greater extent during the year under review, the number of chests exported being 707 in excess of the output of 1890-91. This result is attributed to the reduction of duty, and it is remarked that last year a greater increase did not take place because the China merchants wished to dispose of the stocks on which they had paid the higher duty before indenting for further supply on a large scale. Probably, however, the decrease in quantity of Bengal opium put on the market during the year may have had something to do with the increased exports of Málwa opium. The average market price in Bombay was about 20 rupees per chest higher than in 1890-91. The total quantity of opium (excluding stock in hand) placed on sale during the year under review for home consumption is shown in the following table:—

	BRITISH DISTRICTS.		NATIVE STATES.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Issued from Government Local Depôt ...	22,626	23,997	24,061	24,047
,, ,, Main Depôt ...	...	...	680	816
Imported direct from Málwa ... ... Free	...	...	32,122	37,975
Imported direct from Málwa ... ... On payment ...	14,428	18,103	25,385	28,379
Purchased in market	1,00,790	99,633	19,804	15,448
Total ...	1,37,844	1,41,733	1,02,052	1,06,665

A still further increase is observable in the direct imports by Native States and purchases in the open market for Native States have again fallen off.

4. Purchases for the Government depôts were made at an average rate of Rs. 9-3-8 per lb., a slight advance on the cost price of the previous year. The issue rate was 10 rupees per lb. for 8 months and Rs. 9-12-0 for 4 months of the year. The net profit of the depôts amounted to Rs. 25,744. The total quantity issued was 49,006 lbs. There were no variations of any note in the transactions during the year.

5. The quantity of opium that passed into consumption in British Districts was 140,638 lbs., or 4,379 more than in 1890-91. In Ahmedabad there is a large falling off in the actual sales; while in Broach, Kaira, Khándesh, Hyderabad, and Shikárpur the increase is noteworthy. In the first named district steps have been taken to check smuggling into Káthiáwár by limiting the quantity of opium allowed to be issued to the shops. In Kaira the increase was nominal as large sales at the end of 1889-90 had checked the issues of the succeeding year. The variations have in all cases been fully explained.

6. The total quantity of opium supplied to Native States, excluding Baroda, was 88,971 lbs. as compared with 92,524 lbs. in 1890-91. The most important cases of decrease were 3,403 lbs. in Cutch and 952 lbs. in Cambay. In the latter State the licit sales rose, but in the former there was a further decline, the cause of which is not apparent. The area under poppy cultivation in Baroda rose from 6,688 to 15,441 acres and the stock in hand from 135,870 to 191,047 lbs. The issues to licensed vendors increased by 4,331 lbs., but this was more than covered by the increase of licit consumption. The question whether this increase is in any degree due, as suggested, to the fact that opium is bought from the Baroda shops for consumption in the British Territory and Native States adjoining is under separate consideration.

7. The returns of opium cases show a decrease in the number of cases and in the quantity of opium seized. In Bombay City and Ahmedabad, however, the number of detected cases and the quantity of opium seized both rose considerably, and as the Commissioner remarks the efforts made to put down opium smuggling in Gujarát have not so far been as effectual as could be desired.

8. The revenue derived from opium under the heads "Opium" and "Excise" is shown below:—

			Rs.
Opium	1890-91		1,71,51,457
	1891-92		1,75,80,370
Excise	1890-91		10,62,431
	1891-92		10,51,047

The increase under "Opium" is chiefly due to the large exports to China. The expenditure figures do not call for any remarks.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and A'bkári,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
} With copies of the report.

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The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,
The Collector and Political Agent, Thána,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kolába,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sátára,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
All other Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Accountant General,
The Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind,
The Political Agent, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur,
The Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi,
The Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat.

} With copies of the report.

The Agent to the Governor General, Baroda,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.

} By letter.